

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TWO NEW RODENTS FROM NORTHWESTERN
CALIFORNIA.

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***Phenacomys albipes* sp. nov.**

Type from Redwoods, near Arcata, Humboldt Bay, California. No. 97,236, ♂ ad., U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. May 24, 1899. Walter K. Fisher. Original No. 821.

Characters.—Appearance *Microtus*-like; size rather large; tail long, sharply bicolor, and scantily haired. Color grizzled brown; fore and hind feet white.

Color.—Upperparts grizzled bister with brownish wash on head, shoulders, and sides; sides of nose dark grayish; underparts grayish plumbeous with buffy wash; fore and hind feet white; ankles dusky; tail dusky above and broadly whitish below, with sharp line of demarcation.

Cranial characters.—Skull long and rather slender; braincase long; interparietal large and broad, zygomata not spreading, the anterior roots sloping strongly backward, the jugals slightly expanded and nearly parallel; nasals broadly wedge-shaped, truncate posteriorly in front of premaxillæ, incisive foramina rather short and broad; bullæ large; interpterygoid fossa long, squarely truncate anteriorly against a broad median azygos projection of the palate.

Remarks.—The only species with which *P. albipes* requires comparison is *P. longicaudus* True from western Oregon—one of the rarest and least known mammals of the world. So far as I am aware only two specimens of *longicaudus* have been collected—the type and a female in the Biological Survey Collection, from Meadows, Lane County, Oregon.

Both were obtained by Aurelius Todd. The type specimen is a woolly fulvous animal with a large hairy blackish tail and dark fore and hind feet. The other specimen is pale buffy fulvous and seems to be a partial albino. Compared with the type of *P. longicaudus*, *P. albipes* differs strikingly, the body being coarsely grizzled brownish bister, like an ordinary field mouse (*Microtus*), instead of fulvous, the feet white instead of dark brown, the tail slender, scantily haired, and white underneath, instead of large, hairy and blackish all round.

The skull of the type of *longicaudus* is reduced to fragments but the parts that remain agree essentially with corresponding parts of the skull from Meadows, Lane County, Oregon (No. 42,621 ♀). Compared with the latter the skull of *albipes* differs markedly in greater length and narrowness, less spreading zygomata, narrower and longer braincase, longer rostrum and nasals, larger bullæ, and longer interpterygoid fossa, which is square anteriorly instead of rounded or angular.

Measurements.—Type specimen (♂ ad.): total length 168; tail vertebrae 62; hind foot 19.

***Callospermophilus chrysodeirus trinitatis* subsp. nov.**

Type from Trinity Mountains east of Hoopa Valley, California (altitude 5700 feet). No. 95,531, ♀ ad. U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. September 10, 1898. Vernon Bailey. Original No. 6693.

Characters.—Size large; ground color dark; under side of tail dark chestnut. In fall pelage similar to *chrysodeirus*, but larger; ground color darker; inside of tail dark chestnut (instead of golden fulvous); skull and teeth larger; nasals longer.

Remarks.—This spermophile, which is common in the Siskiyou, Salmon, and Trinity Mountains of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon, is much larger and darker than *chrysodeirus*, and never, so far as known, develops the golden mantle which covers the head and shoulders of that species. In size it equals *saturatus* of the Cascade Range in the State of Washington, but differs widely from that species in having the inner black stripe strongly developed (as in *chrysodeirus*), and the under side of the tail solid chestnut instead of grizzled fulvous.

Measurements.—Type specimen (♀ ad.): total length 290; tail vertebrae 105; hind foot 44. Average of 6 specimens from type locality: total length 283; tail vertebrae 100; hind foot 43.